

Saunders, Robert S., Jr.  
 Schenshol, John L.  
 Schiller, Paul J.  
 Schmitt, Harvey T.  
 Schmitt, James H.  
 Schultz, Donald D.  
 Schwartz, Donald M.  
 Schwartz, Thomas E.  
 Schwartz, Timothy P.  
 Shabosky, Ronald J.  
 Shands, Ray C.  
 Shoff, James R.  
 Shortal, Denis L.  
 Singer, John D., III  
 Skultety, Edward S.  
 Silgar, Howard B., Jr.  
 Smith, Frederick J., III  
 Smith, Larry M.  
 Snell, Charles S.  
 Snyder, Ray G.  
 Springer, Robert C.  
 Steele, Thomas W.  
 Steigelman, Herbert M., Jr.  
 Stern, George E., Jr.  
 Stevens, John L., III  
 Stevens, John M.  
 Stewart, Raymond A., Jr.  
 Stewart, Joseph D.  
 Stiemke, Dean A.  
 St. John, David W.  
 Stoughton, David H.  
 Strong, David E.  
 Sullivan, Daniel J., Jr.  
 Sundberg, Alexander G.  
 Sutton, Russell H.  
 Sweeney, Charles T.  
 Tatlock, Alan R.  
 Taylor, Arthur J.  
 Taylor, Charles L.  
 Teall, Robert R.  
 Thompson, Charlie H., II  
 Thompson, Jack C.  
 Thompson, James R.  
 Thompson, Ky L.  
 Timberg, Robert R.  
 Tinsley, William A., III  
 Tokarz, Anthony P.  
 Tomlinson, Stanley R., Jr.  
 Trott, John O.

Tschan, Robert E.  
 Tucker, Phillip E.  
 Van Houten, Robert A., Jr.  
 Vankat, William J.  
 Varrell, Thomas A.  
 Vetter, Lawrence C., Jr.  
 Vincent, William T.  
 Vogel, Lyman W., Jr.  
 Vollendorf, James A.  
 Wade, Lloyd R., Jr.  
 Walke, Alfred J.  
 Walker, James R.  
 Wallick, Dwight A.  
 Ward, Joel D.  
 Warren, Robert T.  
 Waters, Francis A.  
 Weeks, Larry L.  
 Wegge, James A.  
 Welch, Bruce E.  
 Welch, Jerome A.  
 Westling, William K.  
 White, Richard T., Jr.  
 Whitehouse, John J.  
 Whorton, William S.  
 Wilkins, James R.  
 Williams, Charles G., Jr.  
 Williams, James T.  
 Williamson, Russell L.  
 Williams, Raymond H.  
 Willson, Gordon R.  
 Wilshin, David B.  
 Wilsman, William K.  
 Winters, John W., Jr.  
 Wirsching, Robin F.  
 Wood, Mansel M.  
 Woods, Erik C.  
 Woodson, Carolyn E.  
 Wooldridge, Larry A.  
 Wright, Joseph D.  
 Wright, William E., Jr.  
 Zayacki, Francis  
 Zelm, William E.  
 Zenda, Stanley M.  
 Zey, Richard B.  
 Zimmermann, Jack B.  
 Zoller, John C.  
 Anderson, Robert M.  
 Arroyo, Joseph U.  
 Butler, James T.  
 Cadieux, William L.  
 Caddon, David L.  
 Chapman, Leonard F., III  
 Cirie, John A.

Deichl, Richard J.  
 Fulford, Frank D.  
 Gleason, James P.  
 Haase, Harold C.  
 Hein, Robert W., Jr.  
 Higgins, Martin C.  
 Hitchens, Alan W.  
 Hughes, Jimmy W.  
 Innerarity, Vernon E.  
 Johnson, Kenneth E.  
 Jones, William C.  
 Lindemood, James L.  
 Maust, Dester C.  
 McWilliams, Timothy E.

Parris, Jefferson D., III  
 Pearson, James W.  
 Prout, Patrick M.  
 Reilly, Richard M.  
 Reither, Dean W.  
 Schwantes, John W.  
 Sears, Stephen H.  
 Smith, Donald D.  
 Tallman, Anne S.  
 Weld, Stanley A.  
 Williams, David B.  
 Wood, Charles L.  
 Woudstra, Chris R.

Mary D. Methvin, Simsboro.  
 Marcia J. Roberson, Sterlington.

## MARYLAND

Mary L. Mattingly, Chaptico.  
 Francis P. Manning, College Park.

## MINNESOTA

Clarence R. Gagner, Brooks.  
 B. Earl Loeffler, Fergus Falls.  
 Walter W. Wandschneider, Lengby.  
 Leslie W. Cook, Mahanomen.

## MISSISSIPPI

Louise Boyd, Scooba.

## MISSOURI

Clyde A. Davis, Cuba.  
 Albert J. Robertson, Denver.  
 Oscar J. Torrence, Herculaneum.  
 James N. Whitehead, High Ridge.

## NEBRASKA

John C. Theobald, Beaver City.  
 Marjorie M. Felps, Shelton.

## NEW JERSEY

John J. Schettino, Fanwood.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Donald B. Harris, Monroe.

## OHIO

John C. Williams, Alger.  
 Richard W. Spencer, Hiram.  
 Herbert C. Willey, Pataskala.

## OKLAHOMA

Barbara J. Sweger, Talala.  
 Kenneth J. Driskill, Temple.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

James H. Seay, Moore.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Melvin D. Engelbrecht, Garrettsen.

## TENNESSEE

Dorothy L. Bridges, Milledgeville.  
 Luther W. Payne, Telford.

## TEXAS

Gerhardt H. Witte, Yoakum.

## VIRGINIA

Ralph C. Wall, Axton.  
 Joseph D. Mann, Colonial Heights.  
 Claude I. Guinn, Culpeper.  
 Marguerite F. Maupin, Free Union.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Norman I. Young, Buffalo.  
 Helen V. Horton, Slab Fork.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 8, 1967:

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Robert E. Hampton, of Maryland, to be a Civil Service Commissioner for the term of 6 years expiring March 1, 1973. (Reappointment.)

## POSTMASTERS

## ALABAMA

Robert L. Catrett, Stockton.

## CALIFORNIA

Robert S. Nelson, Alturas.  
 T. Carol Shahan, Knightsen.  
 Ben Garden, Los Alamitos.  
 Wanda H. Davis, Wilseyville.

## FLORIDA

Dennis E. Allen, Crystal River.

## GEORGIA

Mary L. Coleman, White Plains.  
 Lucille S. Spratlin, Winterville.

## INDIANA

Kenneth N. Crandall, Fremont.  
 Rose L. Campbell, Saint Anthony.

## KANSAS

Warren L. Mann, De Soto.  
 Lois E. Strnad, Munden.  
 D. Beth Whitman, Paradise.  
 James H. Piland, Waldo.

## KENTUCKY

Margaret J. McAllister, South Shore.

## LOUISIANA

Paul T. Buras, Boothville.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## Investigation Needed in Agriculture Reporting Methods

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Agriculture in January sharply revised earlier predictions of beef cattle numbers. Previous estimates had indicated that a decline in beef output was the trend, but actual census figures have revealed that the estimates missed the mark by more than 3 million head of beef which were not included in the past 5 year's cattle number estimates.

The results in the marketplace have, of course, been very disruptive. This

departmental error has been a major factor in the price skid in feeder cattle in the Dakota markets during recent weeks and price drops from around the country have been reported in the wake of this USDA error.

The livestock industry is very dependent upon accurate statistics from the Department, and every effort must be made to find out where the estimates went wrong and where they can be corrected.

The Department must carry out a complete and thorough inquiry into this mistake. Congress must demand that a top-to-bottom investigation be made to avoid this type of error in the future.

The Department should take a second look at its reporting and estimating techniques to make sure that they are in tune with the times. The current polling method may well be outdated in this day of fewer units with larger production per unit and marketings of fed cattle at an earlier age.

Whatever the cause behind the mistake, the Department must spare no effort in determining where its methods are incorrect and promptly make the appropriate adjustments.

## The Captive Nations, Too, Shall Overcome

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, here in the United States, the theme of the civil rights aspirants has been: "We shall overcome."

This is a theme, I believe, which could easily be adopted by the captive nations of Europe and particularly by the Orga-

nization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Inc.

I say this because after 50 years of captivity—after a half century under the heel of a Soviet oppressor—it would be a simple—and understandable—matter for a spirit of depression, of discouragement, to set in.

Here, for 50 years, the people of the captive nations have been screaming for their freedom—and those loyal to the captive nations have joined in the screaming and to no avail.

What would be easier than to adopt an attitude of defeat, of despair, and saying: "We're not getting anywhere—let's chuck it?"

This, I say to you, is exactly what the Soviet oppressors would like for you to do. This would be just what they would like to see happen. They would like to see you quit.

But you must not—you cannot—and I am confident you will not quit. You will continue to fight for a restoration of freedom to your homeland—you will continue to battle for the four freedoms for the Ukraine—the freedoms of speech, of conscience, from fear, and from want.

You will—and you must—continue the struggle against enslavement. You will—and you must—continue to resist Communist aggression against the free nations of the world.

Do these things and I know in my heart, as you must know in yours, that with the help of God some day—perhaps sooner than we have a right to expect—the captive nations, too, shall overcome.

### National Teacher Corps Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JAMES J. HOWARD**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Education and Labor has begun hearings on the National Teacher Corps program. Although I am not a member of the committee, I have a vital interest in the program, having served myself for some years as a school principal. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to commend to the attention of my colleagues a newsletter by the Honorable FRANK THOMPSON of New Jersey which discusses the National Teacher Corps:

#### NATIONAL TEACHER CORPS PROGRAM

The House Education and Labor Committee, of which I am a member, is holding hearings this week on proposals to extend and amend the controversial National Teacher Corps program.

More than 1200 Teacher Corpsmen are now at work in 275 schools throughout the country. The Corpsmen's purpose is clear: teach youngsters who need intensive remedial help—on Indian reservations, in migrant communities, in the Mississippi delta, Harlem, the Ozarks and in Appalachia.

Approximately 80% of the Corpsmen are interns, college graduates working toward a master's degree at a nearby university while carrying out their teaching responsibilities. The average Teacher Corps intern

spends 25 hours each week working directly in the local school, 9 hours in university classes, 14 hours studying and preparing for school work and 7 hours working in related community activities.

The other 20% of the 1231 Corpsmen are experienced teachers. Most of them have their Master's Degree and have lived and worked in poverty communities. Many served in the Peace Corps and now seek at home another area of public service.

Richard Graham, Director of the National Teacher Corps, has asked of Congress only that we look at the Corps' record to realize that it deserves our continuing support.

The record is impressive even at this early date:

75% of the universities participating in the training of Corpsmen say the Teacher Corps is a better program for teacher training than any other they have used.

The principals of the schools which now have Corpsmen want more. The average request is for three times more Corpsmen than are now available.

The Teacher Corps already has inspired significant changes in curricula at colleges where Corps' interns are studying for their degrees. Among universities reporting, an average of 37% of the courses offered interns had never been offered before.

Nor is the record of Teacher Corps achievement merely one of percentages. I am proud that New Jersey's only Teacher Corpsman are at work within my district, teaching at Trenton's Jefferson Elementary School. And teach they do. For example, Miss Donna Hutton, a part 22-year-old intern, takes slow learners at Jefferson out of class and gives them special attention. She also directs a cooking class, teaches a flute group, and helps with a school chorus.

In the afternoon, Miss Hutton assists in a supplementary reading program and visits with the parents of Jefferson students, explaining such things as the new math and the food stamp program. During some of her evenings, she puts her piano training to good use, accompanying a PTA singing group. Reports from the teachers and administration at Jefferson have been uniformly enthusiastic; in fact, Miss Hutton has been asked to stay on after her stint with the Teacher Corps is over.

Along with her teaching duties, Miss Hutton commutes to Philadelphia each week where she is working toward a Master's Degree in special elementary education at Temple University. There too she makes an impression. Dr. Evan Sorber, who teaches at Temple, says, "If the Corps should end tomorrow, the College of Education at Temple would never be the same. We are constantly incorporating the new techniques we've learned with Teacher Corps into the regular curriculum for all education majors."

In short, the Teacher Corps offers a unique contribution. It is able to attract bright, dedicated, imaginative, a warm young people to one of the toughest jobs in the profession—teaching the disadvantaged child. The program deserves Congress's support.

### National Conference of Christians and Jews

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, February 22, during Brotherhood Week 1967, it was my privilege to

attend the 22d annual brotherhood meeting of the Temple Men's Club at the Temple in Cleveland, Ohio.

The meeting was cosponsored by the Cleveland chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Temple Men's Club.

The sixth annual Harry Gellin Award was presented to Cleveland's PACE organization. The plaque was accepted by R. W. Jewell, executive director of PACE, an organization which last year had more than 20,000 volunteers in a program designed to help the education of inner city children and adults.

There was an outstanding panel discussion on the topic, "People and Progress—Will Modern Technology Destroy Human Values?" Members of the panel were: Dr. Robert W. Morse, president of Case Institute of Technology; Dr. Frederick Herzberg, chairman of the psychology department of Western Reserve University; Dr. Bert Thomas, president of Battelle Memorial Institute, and Dr. Herman Stein, dean of the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. A summation of the panel was given by Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver of the temple.

While attending the meeting, I could not help but think of the philosopher and essayist Thomas Carlyle who once said:

Men are mystically united: a mysterious bond of brotherhood makes all men one.

Reflecting upon Carlyle's statement, I thought a short explanation of the history and processes of a most worthwhile organization devoted to spreading the concept of human brotherhood should be brought to the attention of this body.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews was founded in 1928 by a group of distinguished Americans, among them Charles Evans Hughes, Newton D. Baker, S. Parkes Cadman, Roger W. Straus, Carlton J. H. Hayes, and other distinguished Americans. A civic organization of religiously motivated people, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, seeks through education and discussion to promote civic cooperation and mutual understanding among all religions and ethnic groups. Its purpose is to mitigate the strife and disharmony that emanate from conflicts based on race, economic interest, and political belief, as well as from religious differences. Its approach is essentially educational. Through summer workshops the NCCJ seeks to deal with the problems of human rights and human relations; of civil liberties and their denial to some citizens; of family life, particularly as it relates to child development; and of creating greater communication between teachers and students from various ethnic, religious, and cultural groups.

The annual NCCJ police-community relations project brings police officials together to discuss their methods of dealing with minorities and conducts seminars during the year for law enforcement agencies throughout the nation. Religious freedom projects explore the religious implications of public issues with a report of the findings. Re-



ligious News Service, the world's only interreligious news agency and the journalistic arm of the NCCJ, has a network of nearly 1,000 news and photo correspondents covering such diverse activities as civil rights issues, social welfare programs among the poor of Latin America, and the religious difficulties in certain newly emergent nations of Africa. RNS covered the second Vatican council in Rome and reported the 1964 presidential campaign. Finally, the equal opportunity in business project attempts, through surveys and seminars, to encourage the fair treatment of minorities in all business activities. Labor-management meetings discuss the problems of automation, school dropouts, and vocational training and seek to secure a broader base of understanding between employers and employees.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews embellish the very ideals of Brotherhood Week. It is well that they do, since they originally sponsored the week.

### Federal Manpower Programs

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a propaganda campaign being waged across the country to discredit the strategic Federal manpower programs which mean so much to unemployed Americans.

I am especially disturbed because my State—particularly the Los Angeles area—has been a prime target of this drive, which seems to be fueled in part by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

It would be most useful for us to shed some light on this serious matter and clear the air of some of the pollution that has been left by misguided spokesmen for the campaign.

Nation's Business, the official chamber of commerce organ, has recently made an unjust attack on Federal manpower programs and urged that private business should go it alone in providing help for the jobless.

Cruelly, the magazine has also given the impression that the chamber can find a job for any unemployed person who is willing to work.

This promise, which the organization could not possibly fulfill, comes at a time when 3 million Americans are unemployed—hundreds of thousands of them family breadwinners.

Declaring that Federal manpower programs have produced "a mere trickle in results," the magazine recently went to great lengths to belittle the joint training efforts of business and the Government.

These efforts, I might add, have produced most heartening results across the country and have brought new hope into the lives of thousands upon thousands of citizens.

The chamber of commerce and others who maline or overlook the role of Federal training programs would do well to seek the advice of a prominent California businessman who is working hard to open job opportunities for the disadvantaged of south central Los Angeles.

I refer to H. C. "Chad" McClellan, chairman of the management council for merit employment and training and a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce under the last Republican administration. His nonprofit council works closely with Los Angeles area business firms to find jobs for the disadvantaged. Mr. McClellan also knows that Government cooperation is most essential in these private efforts.

Mr. McClellan, who works closely with the California Employment Service "as our major relationship in order to see that the people that are qualified are placed," made this statement, in part, before a meeting of a Regional Manpower Committee in Los Angeles on February 16, 1967:

We can't operate without the cooperation of the agencies established for that purpose (manpower programs) and I have said constantly that this is a problem that must be dealt with by the government and by the church and by the labor unions and by the community generally, as well as by the employer. None of us can handle it alone. And if anybody tries to exclude government or to make light of the role that government must play in this, he hasn't read the McCone Commission report or doesn't believe it. And, certainly, I believe it. The thing that we have relied on from the very first day is the cooperation of the government agencies established to serve this purpose.

A recent Nation's Business article had the temerity to mention that Mr. McClellan's council agreed not to seek or use Government funds without disclosing that the organization cooperates with the Federal Manpower Development and Training Act programs in Los Angeles since last July. This includes allocations for fiscal 1967.

I want to salute the private organizations that have contributed so much of their time, energy and talent to help combat poverty and eliminate disadvantages. Their efforts are indispensable in Los Angeles and elsewhere in America. But, at the same time, I want to make it abundantly clear that the Federal Government is doing most worthwhile work in the manpower field.

While monumental tasks lie before us in the manpower and related fields, it is only fair that we recognize the progress which has been made so far through Federal programs in training Americans for productive employment.

In Los Angeles, for example, that "mere trickle" of results mentioned by the chamber of commerce is spelling new opportunity for thousands of the area's disadvantaged.

Here are some of the results of these vital manpower programs in the Metropolitan Los Angeles area:

From August 1962 through June 1966, more than 34,000 persons were author-

ized for training or other services under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

From January 1965 through January 1967, nearly 19,000 job opportunities were opened for disadvantaged youth under the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

In 1965 and 1966, nearly 54,000 young people were served by six youth opportunity centers, receiving vocational counseling and referral to training programs and jobs. Some 1,500 job placements were made through these centers last December alone.

Nationally, the record of these and other programs has been equally impressive and encouraging—nearly three-quarters of a million persons have been authorized for training under the Manpower Development and Training Act; more than 1 million job opportunities have been provided under the Neighborhood Youth Corps; approximately 1.5 million youngsters have been served by youth opportunity centers; some 1 million young people got jobs in both the summers of 1965 and 1966 through the President's highly successful youth opportunity campaign.

It is simply unfair, Mr. Speaker, for anyone to slam these far-reaching programs which have done so much to help so many people break the bonds of poverty and public dependency and become productive, self-respecting citizens. This is what these programs mean to America.

I urge the critics of these efforts to recognize that fulfillment of the American promise of equal opportunity for all is the business of not just one element of our society. It is the business of every sector of our society—public and private.

**Mrs. Esther Peterson**

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, it was announced last Saturday that Mrs. Esther Peterson is leaving her job as Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs to devote all her time to her job as Assistant Secretary of Labor. I think it appropriate that the House take note at this time of the work of this outstanding public servant in behalf of the American consumer.

Three years ago when she was appointed the first presidential consumer advisor, President Johnson noted that her appointment would insure that the voice of the consumer would be "loud, clear, uncompromising, and effective." No higher compliment can be paid to Mrs. Peterson than to say that she has fulfilled this mandate—and fulfilled it well, despite the fact that she was able to spend only half her time in this job.

All consumers can be grateful that the position of consumer advisor has now

been elevated to full-time status, under Miss Betty Furness. But the work of Mrs. Peterson will not soon be forgotten.

We in this House are well acquainted with Mrs. Peterson's advocacy of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Bill. Were it not for her tireless efforts in behalf of this bill, it may well have been forgotten, and consumers may have been deprived of the money-saving benefits that will come from clearer labeling and more honest packaging.

But Mrs. Peterson's legislative activities were just one small part of her achievements for the consumer.

More than anything, Mrs. Peterson deserves credit for awakening Americans to their rights and responsibilities as consumers. The era of "caveat emptor" is rapidly dying, and Mrs. Peterson has hastened its demise. Consumers will no longer silently accept bad products or bad practices, and the net result will be an economy that is more responsive, more healthy, and more prosperous.

Mrs. Peterson's job has not been easy. Yet she has handled her tasks with grace and a boundless energy. To many who fear the consumer's voice, Mrs. Peterson served as a convenient target. Yet at all times she attempted to meet unjust criticism with fact and reason. Her consumer door was always open to those with opposing viewpoints, and she never, to my knowledge, ducked an argument. Instead, she went out of her way to put

the consumer viewpoint before business and other groups. In the last 3 years, she formally addressed hundreds of audiences, most of them consisting of businessmen with conflicting viewpoints and, in countless other meetings, she carried on a continuing dialog so as to reduce these differences. Not all differences were resolved, but no person who met Mrs. Peterson could fail to be swayed by her warmth and the sincerity of her purpose.

Her work with businessmen led, in fact, to the formation of a textile industry committee that has launched a voluntary campaign to expand and improve care labels on consumer garments. I understand that this same constructive approach is also being employed with the footwear industry.

Within the Government, Mrs. Peterson was an equally strong advocate. She helped develop an awareness of the consumer problems of the poor within the Office of Economic Opportunity. She worked with the Commerce Department to insure that the consumer viewpoint would be heard in standards-making procedures. She worked with the Defense Department to develop rules of fair business conduct involving our servicemen. Her work with the Federal Trade Commission most recently resulted in that agency's investigation of supermarket contests.

Similarly, Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Peterson

worked hard and long to get the States and private organizations to recognize their responsibilities and opportunities in the consumer field. And these efforts often met with success. It is worth noting, for example, that the number of States having counterpart consumer representatives doubled in the last 3 years, from three States to six, and that the number of States with consumer protection agencies of other kinds has grown to 21.

Not all these accomplishments can be directly attributed to Mrs. Peterson, but it is a fact that she more than any other individual has done the most to make the long-ignored need for consumer protection known.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, and with due respect to our colleagues across the aisle, I wish to note that Mrs. Peterson has been an outstanding Democrat. She has always given first consideration to her country, but her second consideration has been her party. I have been told that during the last general election, the demands for appearances by Mrs. Peterson was third only to those of the President and Vice President.

I know that Mrs. Peterson will carry on in her Labor Department job with the same dedication and energy she has given to all her enterprises. For this dedicated lady's services, all Americans can be grateful. We wish her well in all her future activities.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1967

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD, a Senator from the State of West Virginia.

Rev. Milton W. Sanderson, Jr., minister, Baptist Temple, Huntington, W. Va., offered the following prayer:

O God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come, our shelter from the stormy blast, and our eternal home. We come unto Thee, Gracious Lord, because we have no other to lean upon. We pray, O Gracious Lord, that Thou wilt endow these leaders with understanding, wisdom, and courage to make right decisions. We realize, Gracious Lord, that some of the tasks they face are quite difficult. We pray that Thou will remind them that they can come unto the One who said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

With the world groping for peace today, and our young men fighting and dying on the battlefronts, remind us once again, Gracious Lord, that there will never be any eternal peace until we find the Prince of Peace. May He be our constant guide and companion.

Now, our Father, as we commit ourselves unto Thee once again, we pray that Thou will give us the strength that is necessary to stand up for the task, to be men of conviction, bold in our declaration. May the God of Peace and the God of Glory watch over and

sustain us through this time and as we yield ourselves to Him once again through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1967.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, March 8, 1967, was dispensed with.

### COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Business and Commerce of the Committee on the District of Columbia was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

### LIMITATION OF STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS AS IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, as in legislative session, and that each Senator's statement therein be limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### THE RECOGNITION OF SENATORS SCOTT, BAKER, AND PASTORE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, as in legislative session, that at the conclusion of the address to be delivered by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER] may be recognized for 20 minutes; that at the conclusion of the address to be delivered by the Senator from Tennessee, the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] be recognized for 20 minutes; all as in legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### RECOGNITION OF SENATOR HOLLAND

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, as in legislative session, that following the speeches of the distinguished Senator from Pennsyl-